

## SUMMARY

This work deals with the issue of arbitration rules in international commercial arbitration. The topic is consisted of two key elements that have to be defined first.

International commercial arbitration is generally deemed to be one of the methods how to settle international commercial disputes. It represents an alternative to the proceedings before the courts and at the same time, it excludes the judicial authority which means the final award is binding on the parties and is of equal weight as judicial decision. However, in comparison with judicial proceedings, arbitration differs in number of ways which are described in the beginning of this work. Arbitration has been rapidly developing since the half of the last century and today is the most common way of dispute settlement in international trade law.

Arbitration rules are understood as a body of rules which govern the proceedings of arbitration and thus determine how the proceedings will be like. Unlike rigid rules represented only by national laws which are applicable before the courts, arbitration rules give possibility to the parties to determine the character of arbitration. There are many various institutions which enacted their own rules among which the parties can choose. Only when no rules are chosen or they do not govern certain issue, national laws governing arbitration will be applicable. Comparison of these rules and explanation how they work in practice was one of the main goals of this work.

The thesis is composed of nine chapters, each of them dealing with different aspects of arbitration. However, these aspects relate to each other and must be finally coherent in order to give full explanation of the topic.

Chapter I is introductory and explains in general what arbitration is. The brief description of history of arbitration is also given.

Before assessing arbitration rules themselves, the essence of international commercial arbitration had to be explained (Chapter II and III).

Subsequently, the legislation (Chapter IV) is described in order to determine the legal framework in which arbitration is set.

Chapter V examines two conditions (arbitrability and the existence of arbitration clause) which are necessary for arbitration to take place.

Chapter VI is concerned with the question which substantive law (of which state) is applicable to legal relationship from which the dispute has arisen. This is crucial issue that determines how the dispute will be decided.

The issue of arbitration rules is assessed in Chapter VII which is the main part of the thesis. It is subdivided into five parts, each of them dealing with one aspect of proceedings itself (arbitrators, commencement, course and end of proceedings and costs of arbitration) in respect of the regulation by arbitration rules. Possible advantages and disadvantages of individual rules are also compared.

Chapter VII then briefly describes under which circumstances foreign awards can be recognized and enforced in individual states.

Finally, the work is concluded in Chapter IX, which summarizes what was drawn in previous chapters.